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DEVELOPMENT OF AN ELECTRONIC INTERFACE FOR A FIBER OPTIC INTERF--ETC(U)

MAY 81 W H GLENN, H KNICKERBOCKER, A P WEISE

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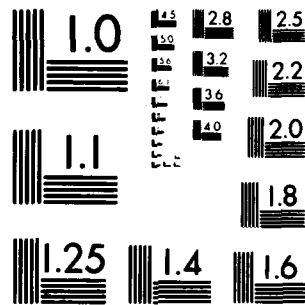
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This report documents the design, fabrication, and testing of an electronic interface unit for a fiber optic interferometric sensor. The unit is a wide dynamic range, highly linear FM demodulator for the detection of low modulation index FM signals in the presence of large, low frequency interfering signals. Outputs to drive acousto-optic frequency shifters are provided. The report includes complete parts lists and schematic drawings for two units delivered to the sponsoring agency, Naval Research Laboratory.			

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Development of an Electronic Interface for a
Fiber Optic Interferometric Sensor

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May 1981

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a Fiber Optic Interferometric Sensor

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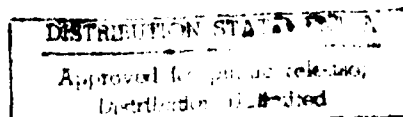
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Development of an Electronic Interface For
a Fiber Optic Interferometric Sensor

1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this program was to design, fabricate, test and deliver to NRL, two electronic interface units for use with an interferometric fiber optic acoustic sensor.

The basic function of the interface unit is that of an FM receiver. It is capable of detecting modulation components of extremely low modulation index ($\sim 10^{-6}$ rad) at acoustic frequencies in the presence of interfering signals at low (< 10 Hz) frequencies but with large modulation indices. In addition, it provides appropriate signals to drive acousto-optic modulators for frequency shifting the signals in the two arms of an optical heterodyne interferometer.

The receiver uses a high stability, low phase noise 10 MHz oscillator as the primary frequency standard. A frequency synthesizer derives signals at 40 MHz and 40.5 MHz (or 39.5 MHz) from this oscillator. These are to be used to drive acousto-optic modulators to produce frequency offsets in each of the two arms of an optical heterodyne interferometer. Frequency offsets are provided for both arms to allow freedom of choice of the difference frequency while maintaining the basic shift frequency near 40 MHz for convenient operation of Bragg cells.

In the frequency synthesizer, the 10 MHz frequency is doubled twice to produce a 40 MHz signal. The 10 MHz signal is also counted down by a factor of 20 to produce a 500 kHz signal, the basic IF frequency. This signal is combined with the 40 MHz signal in a single sideband suppressed carrier modulator to produce a signal at 40.5 MHz (or 39.5 MHz, if desired).

Optical mixing of the signals from the two arms of the interferometer will give a beat frequency of 500 kHz. This will be phase (or frequency) modulated by the desired acoustic signal together with undesirable thermal drift signals. This signal is FM demodulated in a wide dynamic range, highly linear FM demodulator to produce the desired output signal.

In an FM demodulator, the requirements for adequate sensitivity and extreme linearity of the output voltage vs frequency characteristics are generally conflicting, and a compromise must be made. A transmission line bridge discriminator was chosen for its good linearity. This type of discriminator has an output voltage vs frequency characteristic that approximates a sawtooth or triangular wave. It can be used as a discriminator at any frequency corresponding to a zero crossing.

In the receiver, the 500 kHz signal is multiplied up to 4 MHz to increase the FM deviation. This signal is then applied to the bridge discriminator. Three discriminator characteristics are provided. These correspond to discriminators with first zero crossings at 800 kHz, 364 kHz and 190 kHz. These are operated at the 5th, 11th or 21st zero crossings to provide the discriminator characteristic at 4 MHz.

This open loop approach was selected over a variety of phase-locked loop and frequency feedback schemes involving voltage controlled oscillators (VCO) for two principal reasons: neither the phase stability nor the linearity of the frequency versus voltage characteristics of available VCO's appear adequate for the present application. Phase-locked loop techniques have been extensively developed for FM demodulation, and they can represent an optimum approach for the detection of high modulation index FM signals having a low carrier-to-noise ratio; i.e., near the FM threshold. The present application is the other extreme, with a very high carrier-to-noise and a very low modulation index. This imposes different constraints on the receiver design. Detailed discussions of the merits of various approaches are presented in UTRC Reports R79-924576-1 and R80-924576-2, prepared under Contract N00173-C-0421.

2. TRANSMISSION LINE BRIDGE DISCRIMINATOR

This section presents a brief description of the operation of the transmission line bridge discriminator. The basic configuration is shown in Fig. 1. The two upper arms are fixed resistors. The two lower arms consist respectively of an open and a shorted transmission line of equal lengths. The resistor values are chosen to be equal to the characteristic impedance of the transmission line (~ 50 ohms in practice). The signals from the two midpoints of the bridge are peak detected and the difference is taken to give the desired output signal. Standard transmission line formulas give for the impedance of an open line

$$\frac{Z}{Z_0} = j \tan \beta l$$

The voltage at the center of the open line branch (for unity amplitude input) is then

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \frac{Z_0 j \tan \beta l}{R + j Z_0 \tan \beta l} = \frac{j \tan \beta l}{1 + j \tan \beta l} \\ &= \frac{j \sin \beta l}{\cos \beta l + j \sin \beta l} = j e^{-j\beta l} \sin \beta l \end{aligned}$$

and the magnitude of this, detected by the peak detector, is simply

$$|V_1| = |\sin \beta l|$$

A similar calculation for the shorted line branch gives

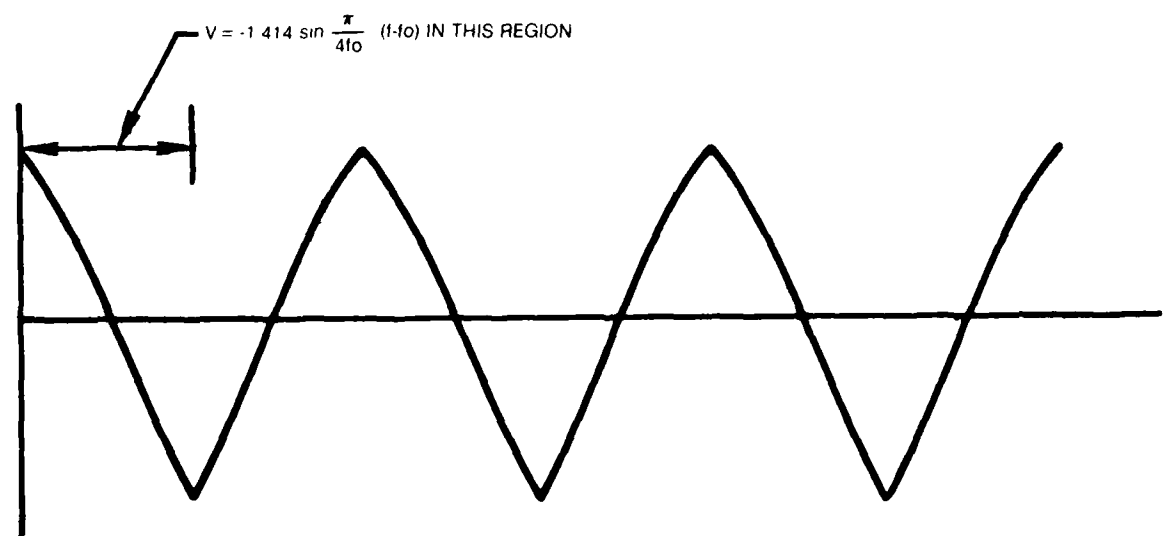
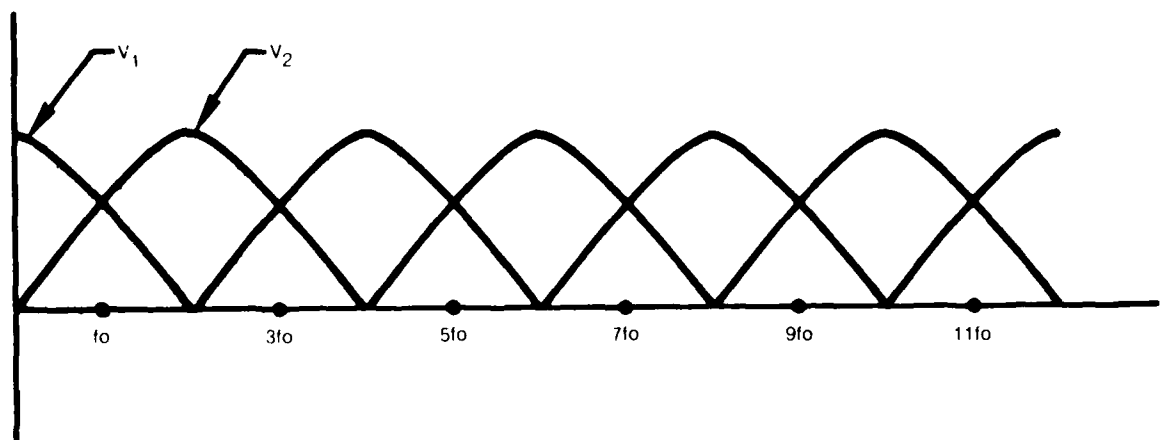
$$|V_2| = |\cos \beta l|$$

The output voltage is thus

$$V_o = |V_2| - |V_1| = |\cos \beta l| - |\sin \beta l|$$

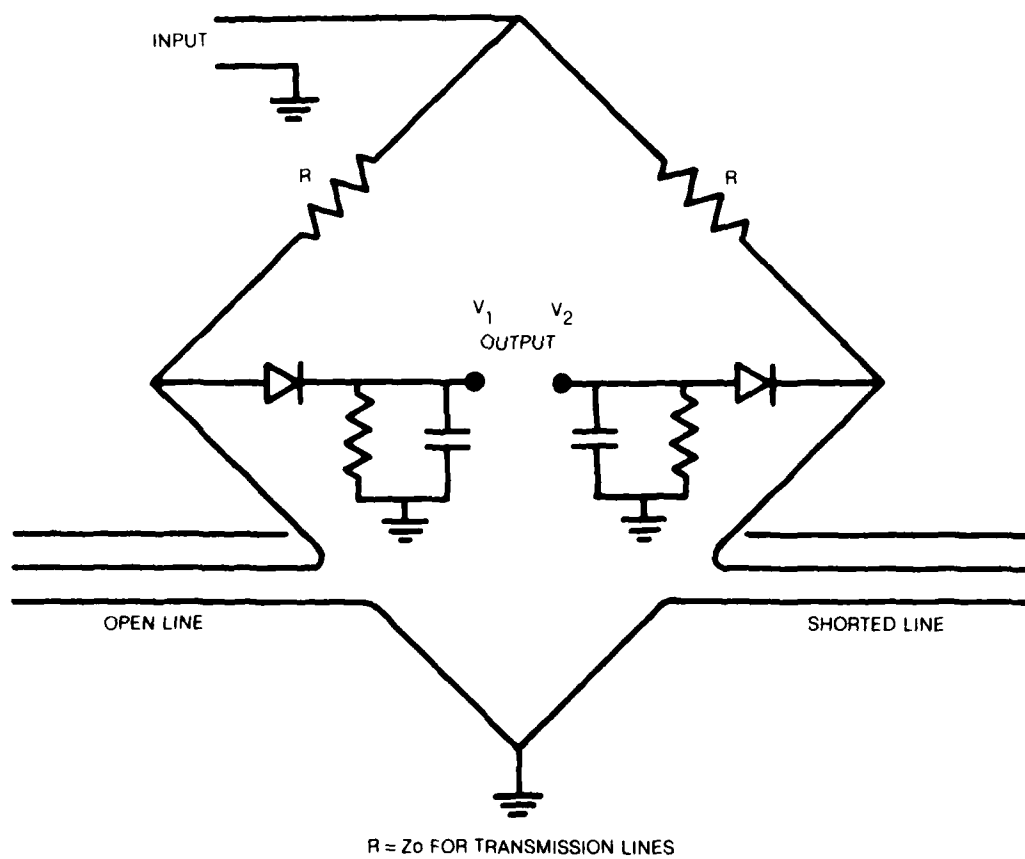
and is zero if βl , the electrical length of the line, is any odd multiple of $\pi/4$ (45°). The output voltage vs frequency approximates a triangular wave as shown in Fig. 2. (Note $\beta l = 2\pi l/v f$, with v = propagation velocity.) The bridge may be used as a discriminator with a center frequency corresponding to any one of the zero crossings. Increased sensitivity can be achieved by making the period of the characteristic shorter (i.e., using longer delay lines). Wider range and

DELAY LINE BRIDGE



f_0 = FREQUENCY FOR WHICH THE LINE IS $\lambda/8$

DELAY LINE BRIDGE



increased linearity results from making the period longer (i.e., using shorter delay lines). It is straightforward to show that within any of the quasi-linear segments, the characteristic is given by

$$V_o = \pm 1.414 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{\Delta f}{f_o}$$

where Δf is the frequency deviation from the zero crossing and f_o is the frequency of the 1st zero crossing. Using this expression, we may estimate the linearity of the discriminator. The characteristic may be expanded for small $\Delta f/f_o$ as

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{\Delta f}{f_o} \approx \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\Delta f}{f_o} \right) - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \frac{\Delta f}{f_o} \right)^3$$

we now assume

$$\Delta f = F_o \sin \omega t$$

The amplitude of the fundamental output will be

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{F_o}{f_o}$$

and that of the third harmonic will be

$$A_3 = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \frac{F_o}{f_o} \right)^3$$

(here the relation $\sin^3 x = (3 \sin x - \sin 3x)/4$ was used.)

The ratio of the amplitudes of the third harmonic component to the fundamental is thus

$$|A_3/A_1| = (\pi F_o / 4 f_o)^2 / 24$$

Consider a disturbance of 100 radians at $\Omega = 2\pi \times 1$ Hz, i.e., $\Delta f = 100 \sin \Omega t$, $F_o = 100$. For the most linear mode of operation of the receiver, $f_o = 800$ kHz. For this case $(A_3/A_1) = 4 \times 10^{-10}$, or a power ratio of -194 dB. The amplitude $A_3 = 3.9 \times 10^{-14}$. This is the amplitude corresponding to an applied signal of 1.3×10^{-8} radians at 3 Hz. If the disturbance is increased to 1000 rad, A_3

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increases by 10^3 and the corresponding minimum detectable signal at 3 Hz is 1.3×10^{-5} radians. Such a high degree of linearity could not be verified in practice due to the intrinsic harmonic content of conventional signal generators used to produce test signals.

3. DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVER

3.1 General

The receiver is constructed in four rack mountable 19 in. enclosures. It is shown in Fig. 3. This approach was taken to break the system into functional units which could be developed on a stand-alone basis. The four units are a dual 40 MHz signal generator, acoustic optical modulator driver/power supply, receiver, and discriminator timing cable assembly.

All circuitry is mounted in shielded, bypassed enclosures and interconnected with coaxial cables. Every possible component or assembly that could be purchased from vendors was acquired to keep development costs to a minimum. Circuitry fabricated at UTRC includes the countdown circuit in the 40 MHz signal generator and the limiter and discriminator in the receiver.

All circuitry is designed in a modular manner to allow flexibility in the design and testing of this system.

SPECIFICATIONS

General

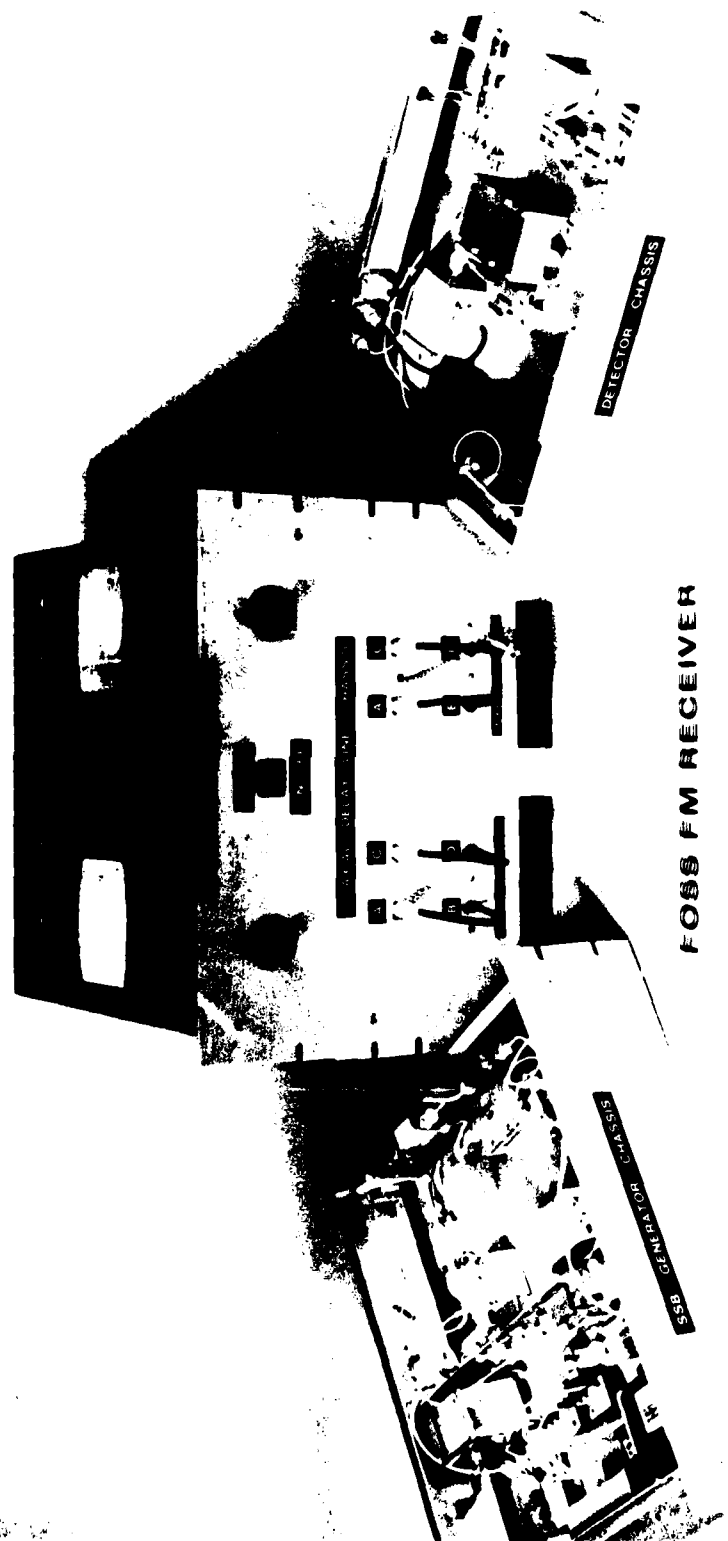
AC Power - 1 amp at 110 Vac
Warm up - 15 minutes from cold start

Acoustic Optical Modulator Driver

Output Frequencies: 40 and 40.5 MHz (39.5 MHz is user selectable)
Output Capability: +7 to +37 dBm into 50 Ω - Front panel adjustable
All spurious: > 20 dB below CARRIER

Receiver

Input Frequency: 500 kHz
Input Level: +4 dBm to +10 dBm into 50 ohms
Input Impedance: 50 ohms
Output Sensitivity: -38 dBv for 100 Hz deviation (1 radian at 100 Hz modulation frequency) or 0.25 mV/Hz
Output Noise Floor: -155 dBv in 1 Hz bandwidth or 17 nV/(Hz)^{1/2}
Minimum Detectable Signal: 1.4×10^{-6} radians at 100 Hz
Output Impedance (Nominal): 600 ohms
Output Bandwidth: 2-20,000 Hz



Linearity: Accurate linearity measurements below 0.1% were limited by available signal generators. No degradation was noted on modulated signals that had this distortion level at the input of the receiver. This held true for all modulation frequencies in the band of interest.

A complete drawing package is provided. Block diagrams are included for all the major assemblies and schematic diagrams are provided for all UTRC designed circuitry. A complete set of parts lists are included to allow acquisition of spare parts. The drawing package is listed on drawing number ESG 634-3-1.

There are two deviations from the original plan for the receiver. A pre-amplifier is required to interface a photodetector with the receiver input. The preamplifier must be matched to the detector that will be used. A best guess was made on this circuit, but the input impedance should be adjusted for best performance. No biasing provision for the detector is provided. Only one preamplifier has been supplied. A second unit can be supplied if desired. No filtering or amplification of the output signal from the receiver has been provided. All measurements were made with a spectrum analyzer. Selection of an amplifier and filter is dependent on the desired subsequent processing of the output signal.

There are several areas for further work on a second generation receiver. Cost and size could be reduced by using printed circuit-compatible components. The use of miniature delay lines to replace the coaxial cable networks should be investigated. The precision oscillator is one of the most expensive components in the system (~ \$1000). Preliminary tests with a TTL output, temperature compensated oscillator (VECTRON CO-231-T) showed marginally acceptable results. These units are less expensive (~ \$100) and should be investigated.

3.2 Receiver Chassis

The receiver section of the system operates at an input frequency of 500 kHz and a nominal input level of +4 dBm into 50 ohms. The construction is modular to allow rapid implementation of design changes and analysis of individual circuit functions. The block diagram of the circuit is drawing number ESG 634-1-1.

The input signal is doubled in frequency three times, to 4 MHz. This deviation multiplier increases the sensitivity of the receiver. The selection of intermediate frequency, and number of multiples was chosen as the best compromise with the required length of timing cable needed in the discriminator. The 4 MHz signal is passed through a band-pass filter (BPF-1) to set the bandwidth of the system. This is a one-pole series L-C section with a -3 dB bandwidth of 100 kHz.

The signal is hard limited by the amplitude limiter to remove any amplitude fluctuations. This circuit is described in detail in the text. The signal is amplified to approximately +28 dBm and then applied to the discriminator which is also described in detail.

Regulated dc power is provided by three-pin monolithic regulators mounted at the chassis. The schematics and the component values for the various low pass and band-pass filters are described on drawing number ESC 634-1-2.

No effort was made to miniaturize this chassis or any other segment of the system. All of the components used in the low level signal processing are available in printed circuit board mounting varieties. The entire system could certainly be manufactured in one chassis with the implementation of this technique and the replacement of the timing cables with LC delay lines.

3.3 Single Side Band Generator

This subsystem synthesizes two signal in the 40 MHz region from one common low phase noise 10 MHz oscillator. These signals are the drive sources, after amplification, for the acoustic optical modulators. The difference frequency of these two signals is the input frequency for the receiver subsystem. The block diagram for this unit is ESC 634-1-3.

A 40 MHz signal is generated by frequency doubling twice the 10 MHz reference frequency. The signal at plus or minus the receiver frequency (39.5 or 40.5 MHz) is generated by a phasing type single side band generator. The 10 MHz reference is counted down to 500 kHz by the divide by 20 logic circuit. This circuit is more fully described elsewhere in the text. This 500 kHz signal is divided in quadrature and applied to two doubly balanced mixers driven by the 40 MHz channel. The outputs of these two mixers, which contain both 39.5 and 40.5 MHz energy, are summed into a second quadrature hybrid where, depending on the phasing selected, one of the side bands is effectively cancelled and the other is enhanced by +3 dB.

Great care was taken to maintain amplitude and phase balance in this circuitry. Carrier suppression was -30 dB, and opposite side band suppression was -37 dB in one unit and -46 dB in the other. Other spurious were -25 dB or better, except for 38.5 MHz energy at about -20 dB in both units.

The effect of spurious signals upon the capabilities of the system are unknown, since an optical test bed was not available for system evaluation. If further suppression is needed, filtering can be added at the output of the two mixers or at the output of the summing quadrature hybrid. The latter point is preferred since the filter would not introduce phase shifts into the SSB generator at this point.

3.4 Driver/Power Supply Chassis

This chassis contains both the dc power supplies for the system and the high power driver amplifiers for the optical modulators. The unit is powered from a 110 Vac 60 Hz single phase service. This service is fused and passed through a RFI line filter before being applied to the system power supplies.

Two regulated power supplies are mounted in this chassis. The first is a 5.5 amp, 24 Vdc unit which is required for the high power amplifiers, oscillator oven heater and as a source for various three-pin voltage regulators mounted in the other units to provide +15, +12, and +5 Vdc on a local basis. The second supply is a modulator, lower power unit that provides a negative 5 Vdc bias for the limiter units in the receiver chassis.

The two optical modulator driver amplifiers are Amplica model number 500 VSP. They are capable of +37 dBm output at -1 dB of amplitude compression and have a fixed gain of +38 dBm. Variable attenuators are provided on the front panel of the unit. These 0-30 dB attenuators allow the output level to be set from +7 dBm to +37 dBm. A fan is mounted directly above each amplifier to insure stable thermal behavior of the amplifier, since each of these class A units dissipates approximately 30 watts.

Rear panel connectors and interconnecting cables are provided to distribute dc power to the synthesizer and receiver decks. A front panel switch and indicator provides a means of switching and monitoring the ac input power. This is the only chassis that contains lethal voltages. For this reason, care should be taken when trouble shooting this unit with the protective cover removed.

The schematic drawing for this chassis and the power interconnect is ESG 634-1-4.

3.5 Limiter/Amplifier

A high speed comparator (> 50 MHz) was chosen for the limiter function in this receiver. The 4 MHz signal level is well defined, therefore, dynamic range is not the major consideration. A well-defined (TTC logic level) output is more important to reduce spurious effects due to AM leakage into the detector circuitry.

The comparator is connected in the zero crossing detection mode and is driven at approximately +7 dBm. The circuit is well decoupled and uses ground plane printed wiring techniques to reduce spurious effects due to power supply variation.

The output of the comparator is fed to the same precision TTL to sine wave converter circuit used in the count down circuit. Additional buffering is provided by the R8, 9 and 10 passive attenuator. The schematic drawing for this circuit is ESG 634-1-5.

3.6 Count Down Circuit

The count down circuitry takes the precision 10 MHz signal from the crystal oscillator, makes it TTL compatible, counts it down to the desired intermediate frequency and then actively filters it to a sine wave.

Transistor Q1 and its associated circuitry comprise a low noise sine wave to TTL logic level converter.

IC-1 and IC-2 are TTL counters. The signal from the collector of Q1 is applied to the appropriate input as determined by the truth table on the schematic drawing. Wire jumpers are provided for on the board to select any one of the six intermediate frequencies between 0.1 and 5.0 MHz.

The output of the count down is applied to the transistor pair Q2 and Q3. This circuitry is a square wave to sine wave converter. Additional low pass filtering is provided by the L1 and C1 combination.

Regulated power for the circuit is produced by three-pin regulators IC3 and IC4 from the +24 Vdc bus. This circuitry was described in a Hewlett Packard Application Note #301-1. It is recommended for use with the precision, low-noise oscillator selected for this system. The schematic drawing pertaining to this circuitry is ESC 634-1-6.

3.7 FM Discriminator

The discriminator is a bridge type design employing coaxial cable as the resonant elements. The detector is driven at approximately +30 dBm and the signal is resistively split into the two legs of the bridge network. The coaxial cable is cut at an odd integer multiple of 45° of electrical length at the 4 MHz input frequency. Various lengths of cable are included to provide recovered signal versus linearity tradeoffs. The mechanical and electrical details of these coaxial assemblies are described in the section of this text pertaining to the timing cable chassis.

The sine and cosine timing functions provided by the open and shorted cables are capacitively coupled to the peak detector network D1 through D4 by capacitors C1 and C2. The diode network functions as a voltage doubler and peak charges capacitors C3 and C4. Dc bias for the diode network is accomplished by resistor R5.

The recovered information in the audio spectrum is high pass filtered by capacitors C5 and C6. The signals are added across the R7, R8 and R9 resistor combination. R8 is a potentiometer which acts as a balance control and has the

capability of reducing error due to AM feedthrough. Inductor L1 and capacitor C7 form a low pass network to remove 4 MHz leakage from the output signal. Resistors R6 and R10 provide a discharge path for C5 and C6.

The -3 dB bandwidth of the detector is 2 Hz to 20 kHz. No effort was made to provide bandpass filtering at the required 100 Hz to 3 kHz bandwidth since all tests employed a spectrum analyzer on the output of the receiver.

Several types of discriminators were evaluated including LC bridge (several variations), constant pulsewidth digital, and phase-locked loop. All were lacking for this application due to noise or linearity deficiencies. One approach that bears further investigation is the use of lumped constant tapped delay lines in place of the coaxial lines. A cursory look proved this approach worked and would reduce the volume of the receiver. This scheme was not implemented in the final version due to an unexplainable sensitivity to noise pickup in these networks.

The drawing pertaining to this circuit is ESG 634-1-7.

3.8 Timing Cable Chassis

This chassis is an integral part of the receiver subsystem. The timing cables for the discriminator, due to their bulk, are mounted separately. The schematic diagram for this assembly is ESG 634-1-8.

Three sets of timing cables are provided to evaluate the sensitivity versus linearity tradeoff of various lengths of timing cables. The cables are cut to provide 45 degrees of electrical phase shift at 800, 364, and 190 kHz, depending on the cable length selected. The cable lengths are approximately 105, 225, and 430 feet per side, respectively.

The phase shift at 4 MHz is 225 degrees at the 800 kHz fundamental, 495 degrees at the 364 kHz fundamental, and 945 degrees at the 190 kHz fundamental. The 4 MHz signal is detected at the 5th, 11th or 21st zero crossing, depending on the cable selected.

The cables were cut to length using a stable 4 MHz reference and vector voltmeter. Irregularities in the velocity factor in the cable and some apparent dispersion at the lower frequencies make the 4 MHz measurement necessary. The length of the cables is critical to discriminator balance and linearity. The inter-connecting coaxial cables between the receiver and timing cable chassis are part of the overall delay and, therefore, critical. These cables are supplied.

A possible replacement for these cables are LC delay lines. A cursory look was made at this approach, but noise sensitivity problems in our test setup mandated the use of coaxial cable. Certainly, if time and money permit, a further investigation of these devices would be warranted.

Instructions are provided on the front panel of this chassis as to the proper selection of the various sensitivity cables. The open and shorted terminations are also provided. The "A" cable is the least sensitive, and the "C" cable is the most sensitive.

3.9 Receiver Preamp

A receiver preamp has been constructed to provide an interface between the optical detectors and the receiver subsystem.

The circuit employs an integrated circuit differential high frequency amplifier (MC 1733) set at a gain of 10. The input impedance at both parts is 50 ohms to facilitate testing. Resistors R1 and R2 can be changed to match the impedance of the detectors.

The gain of the device can be changed to any value from 10 to 400. The specification sheet should be consulted to make a modification to the circuitry.

An emitter follower, Q1, was inserted to allow driving lengths of 50 Ω cable. This unit has not been tested with an optical system and is provided only on a best guess basis. The schematic drawing of this unit is ESG 634-1-8.

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4. SCHEMATIC DRAWINGS AND PARTS LIST

PARTS LIST									
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED CAPACITORS 500 VOLT					APPROV.				
RESISTORS CARBON W. 1/4 WATT					DATE 3/19/81				
R OHMS 1/4 WATT					DRAWN, DATE 3/19/81				
SCALE MATERIAL FINISH TOLERANCE					UNITED TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH CENTER				
Receiver Chassis (FOSS)					CHANGING				
					DISTR				
					DRAWN				
					CHK				
					DATE				
					DRAWING NO				
					ESC634-2-1				
					REV				

CR	QUAN	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURE	IDENT NO
	1		680 kHz L.P.F	UTRC	
	3	GK-3	Frequency Doubler	Mini CKTS	
	2	UTO 502	R. F. Amplifier	AVANTEK	
	2	UTO 533	R. F. Amplifier	AVANTEK	
	1		1.1 MHz L.P.F. 5 Pole	UTRC	
	1		2.8 MHz L.P.F. 3 Pole	UTRC	
	1		Limiter	UTRC	
	1		4 MHz 1 Mhz Wide B.P.F.	UTRC	
	1	2HL-3A	R.F. Power Amplifier	Mini CKTS	
	1		Bridge Discriminator	UTRC	
	1		4 MHz B.P.F.	UTRC	
	4	UG492 A/V	BNC Bulk Head Connector	AMPHENOL	056008
	2	126-218	5 Pin Female Connector	AMPHENOL	056100
	34	2331350-4	BNC Connector	AMP	056469
	1	UG914 A/V	Double BNC Female Adapter	AMPHENOL	056068
	1	7815	Voltage Regulator 15 Volt	Fairchild	
	1	7812	Voltage Regulator 12 Volt	Fairchild	
	1	7805	Voltage Regulator 5 Volt	Fairchild	
	1	4.7/35 V	Tantalum Capacitor	Mallory	057332
	3	1.0/50 V	Mono Capacitor	Erie	057329
	1	0.1/50 V	Mono Capacitor	Erie	057327
	1		Bottom Panel	Ventrak	067176

PARTS LIST									
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED CAPACITORS IN P.P.M.				APPROX. QUANTITY		SSB GENERATOR (FOSS)		CHANGE	
RESISTORS CARBON W. 1% TOL.				DATE 3/19/81		DRAWN		D. STH	
ALL SYMBOLS AND UNITS				DATE 3/19/81		UNITED TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH CENTER		DRAWING NO. ESG634-2-3	
MATERIAL FINISH				DATE 3/19/81		REV		REV	

QTY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURE	IDENT NO
2	UT0533	Amplifier	AVANTER	
3	UT0502	Amplifier	AVANTER	
5		3 dB Attenuator	UTRC	
2	CK-3	Frequency Doubler	Mini CKTS	
3	7FSC2-6	Power Splitter/Combiner 0°	Mini CKTS	
1	7SCQ-2-50	Power Splitter/Combiner 90°	Mini CKTS	
1	QH-7-4.9	Quadrature Hybrid	Merrimac	
2	71W-1-1	Mixer	Mini CKTS	
1		± 20 Countdown	UTRC	
1	10811 A	10 MHz Crystal Oscillator	HP	
1		UA7815 Regulator 15 Volt	Fairchild	
1		UA7812 Regulator 12 Volt	Fairchild	
44	2-331350-4	BNC Connector	AMP	
2	UG492 A/V	BNC Bulkhead	AMPHENOL	056469
6	2031-5006-00	OSM Connector	OMNI Spectra	056560
1		50 OHM Termination	Pomona Electronics	
1	UG1094/U	BNC Chassis Female UG-1094/U	AMPHENOL	056076
1	126-218	5 Pin Female Connector	AMPHENOL	056100
1		40 MHz 10 MHz Wide Bandpass Filter	UTRC	
1		20 MHz 4 Wide Bandpass Filter	UTRC	
1	250 15 30 210	P.C.B. Connector	CINCH	
1		7 dB Attenuator	UTRC	

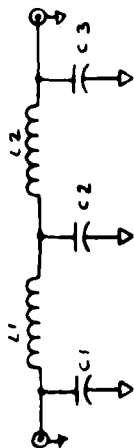
PARTS LIST										CHANGES	
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED CAPACITORS 50V 50% RHOMSL UP										DISTR	
RESISTORS CARBON W 1/2 1% 1/4 1% 1/8 1% 1/16 1%										DRAWN	
R OHMSL UP ALL SYMBOLS A.M.I. LEFT										DATE	
DATE 3/19/81										DRAWING NO	
Power Supply Chassis (FOSS)										ESG634-2-4	
UNITED TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH CENTER										REV	

QTY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURE	IDENT NO
2		0-30 dB Attenuator		
1	513-1501-604	Switch	DIALCO	077055
1	532-0901	Rectangular Bezel	DIALCO	077053
1	303-3472	Lens	DIALCO	
1	1081	Line Filter	CORCOM	
	VA24MT550	24 Volt Power Supply	ACOPAN	
	P1.5-1000	5 Volt Power Supply	SEMICONDUCTOR	CKTS 087046
1	17408-P	Line Cord	Grib	058008
1	SR-6P3-4	Cord Grip	HEYCO	058014
2	HKP	Fuse Holder	BUSS	053182
4	UC492 A/V	BNC Bulkhead Connector	AMPHENOL	056008
2	126-218	5 Pin Female Connector	AMPHENOL	056100
2	MOL-2	2 AMP Fuse (Slow Blow)	BUSS	
1	5700A	Power Supply Socket	SEMICONDUCTOR	CKTS 085163
2	500 VSP	R.F. Amplifiers	AMPLICA	
4	2031-5006-00	OSM Connector	OMNI Spectra	056560
2	BS2107FL	Fans	INC MAGNETICS CORP	063010
4	2-331350-4	BNC Connector	AMP	056469
1		Bottom Panel	VENTRAK	067176
1		Front Panel	VENTRAK	067171
2		Side Panel	VENTRAK	067162
1		Back	VENTRAK	067167

PARTS LIST										CHANGES					
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED CAPACITORS 500 VDC										CHANGE		DISTR			
RESISTORS CARBON W* 1/2 W										DRAWN					
R OHMSL 1/2										CHK		DRAWING NO		REV	
ALL SYMBOLS AS SHOWN										DATE 3/19/80		ESG634-2-6			
FOSS RCUR-COUNT DOWN															
UNITED TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH CENTER															

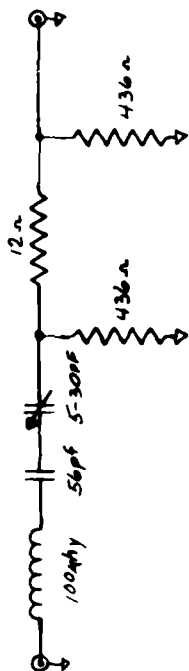
CR	QUAN	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURE	IDENT NO
		C1	Selected Silver Mica or Mono		----
		C2	.01 Mono CAP	CENTRALAB	CW 15C 103K
		C3-11	.1 Mono CAP	CENTRALAB	CW 15C 104K
		C12-15	15 uF D 250 Tantalum CAP	Crib	057334
		D1	Schottky Diode HSCH 1001	HP	IN6263
		IC1,2	74LS290 TTL ÷ 10	-	
		IC3,4	78M05 3 Pin, 500CT Regulator	Fairchild	
		Q1-3	2N3906 Transistor	Crib	086030
		R1-4	215 Ω RN55 Metal Film	MEPCO	
		R5	909 Ω RN55 Metal Film	MEPCO	
		R6-8	1K Ω RN55 Metal Film	MEPCO	
		R9	464 Ω RN55 Metal Film	MEPCO	
		R10	68.1 Ω RN55 Metal Film	MEPCO	
		R11	2K 10T Pot	Beckman	66WR2K
		L1	Selected Mini Molded Inductor	DELVAN	

LOWPASS

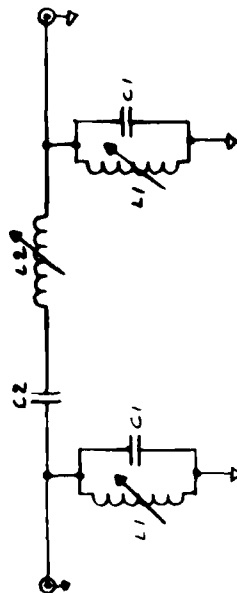


	C1	C2	C3	L1	L2	L3
600 MHz	600pF	.01uF	600pF	20uH	20uH	20uH
1.1 MHz	100pF	.005uF	100pF	10uH	10uH	10uH
2.8 MHz	100pF	.005uF	100pF	10uH	10uH	10uH

4 MHz BANDPASS 100 MHz WIDE



BANDPASS



THESE CKTS ARE USED IN THE RECEIVER

LOWPASS AND BANDPASS FILTERS

-FOSS - (RECEIVER)

DATE: 1/17/50

SCALE: 1/2" = 1" BASE 3/20"

DESIGNED BY: [Signature]

CHECKED BY: [Signature]

APPROVED BY: [Signature]

REVISIONS:

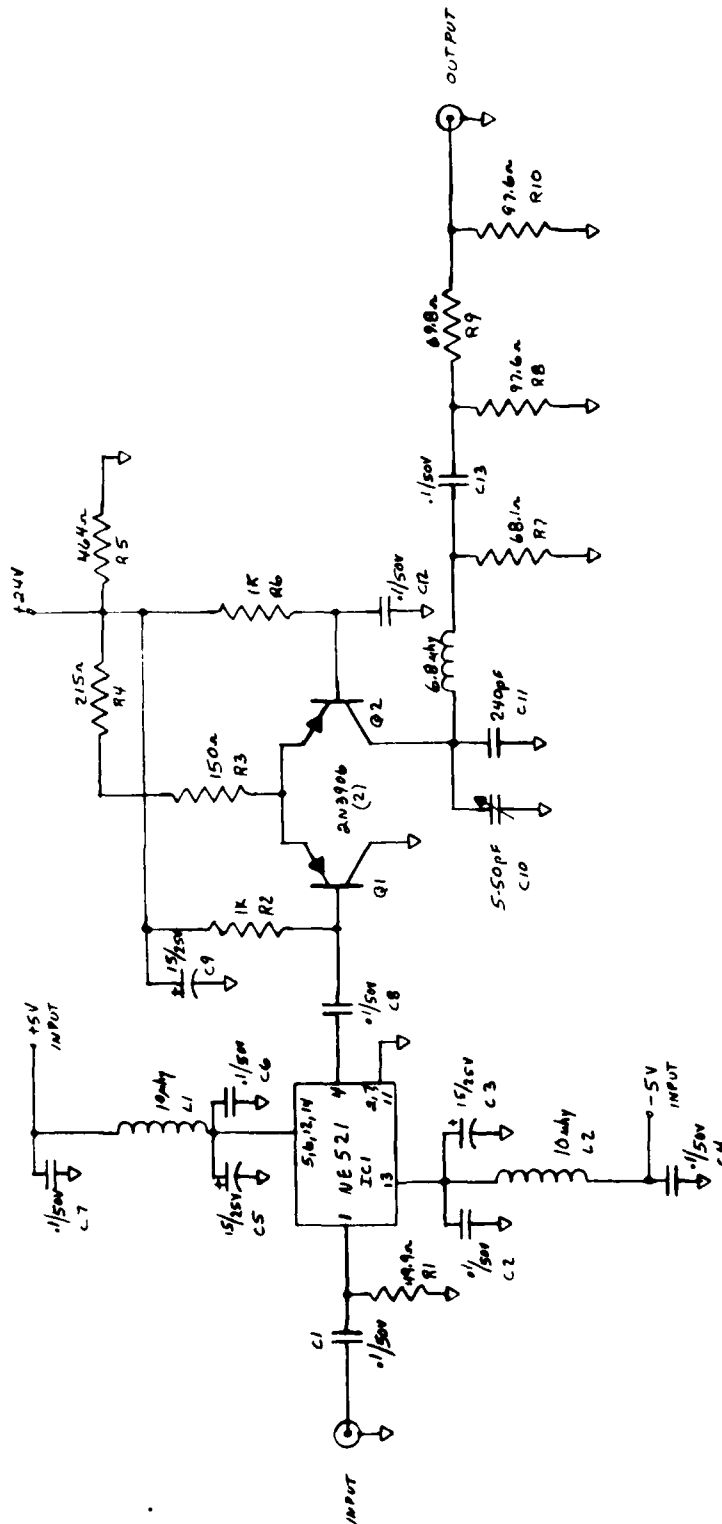
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	DESIGNED		
2	CHECKED		
3	APPROVED		

UNIT NO. 150634-1-2

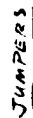
RESEARCH CENTER

	C1	C2	L1	L2
4 MHz	.0053 uF	100pF	15uH	15.9uH
100 MHz WIDE	900pF	10pF	10uH	4uH
20 MHz	310pF	10pF	10uH	10uH
40 MHz WIDE	310pF	10pF	10uH	10uH
100 MHz WIDE	310pF	10pF	10uH	10uH



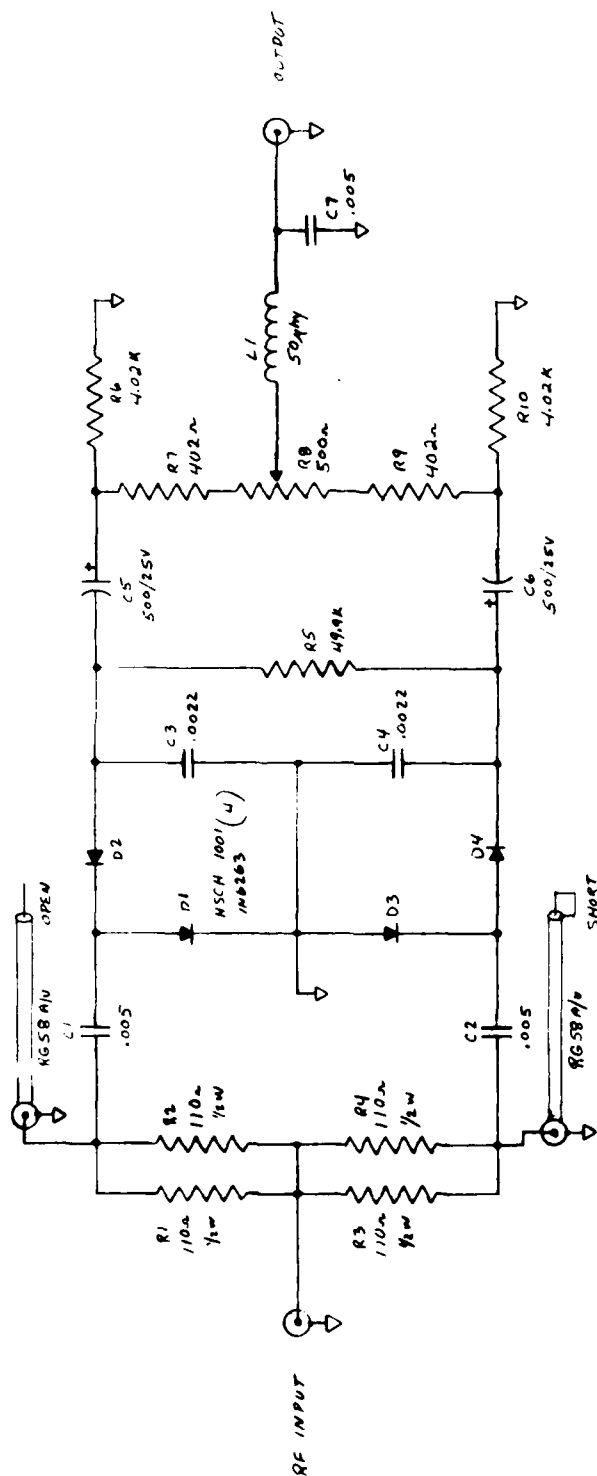


CONSTRUCTION HINTS		REVISION		DATE		APP.	
1. TOTAL		WORK SHEET		BY		BY	
2. TOLERANCES ARE		PARTS LIST		BY		BY	
3. 0.05 FOR ONE DECIMAL		TYPED		BY		BY	
4. 0.02 FOR TWO DECIMALS		NO PHOTO		BY		BY	
5. 0.01 FOR THREE DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
6. 0.005 FOR FOUR DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
7. 0.002 FOR FIVE DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
8. 0.001 FOR SIX DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
9. 0.0005 FOR SEVEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
10. 0.0002 FOR EIGHT DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
11. 0.0001 FOR NINE DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
12. 0.00005 FOR TEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
13. 0.00002 FOR ELEVEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
14. 0.00001 FOR TWELVE DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
15. 0.000005 FOR THIRTEEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
16. 0.000002 FOR FOURTEEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
17. 0.000001 FOR FIFTEEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
18. 0.0000005 FOR SIXTEEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
19. 0.0000002 FOR SEVENTEEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
20. 0.0000001 FOR EIGHTEEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
21. 0.00000005 FOR NINETEEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
22. 0.00000002 FOR TWENTY DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
23. 0.00000001 FOR TWENTY-ONE DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
24. 0.000000005 FOR TWENTY-TWO DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
25. 0.000000002 FOR TWENTY-THREE DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
26. 0.000000001 FOR TWENTY-FOUR DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
27. 0.0000000005 FOR TWENTY-FIVE DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
28. 0.0000000002 FOR TWENTY-SIX DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
29. 0.0000000001 FOR TWENTY-SEVEN DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
30. 0.00000000005 FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
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37. 0.0000000000002 FOR THIRTY-FIVE DECIMALS		SCALE		BY		BY	
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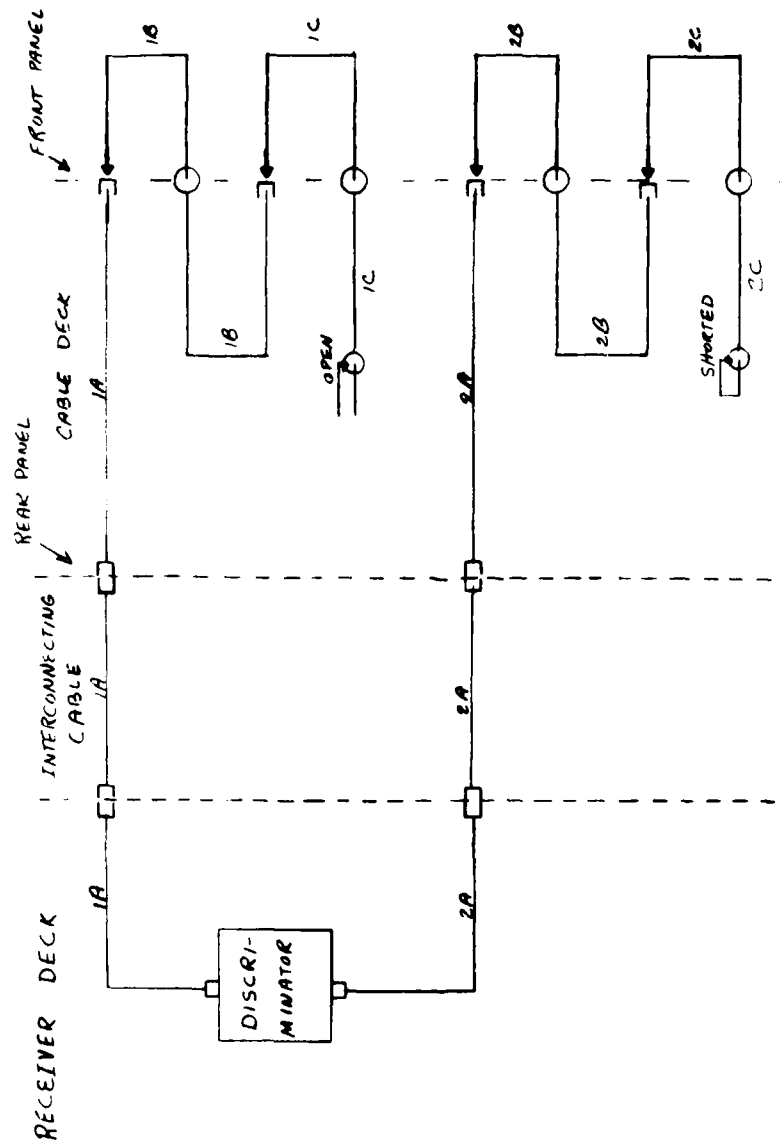


	Y	T	L	÷ 2	OT 10.6
	5	0	0		
	2.5	A	B		
	1	C	D		
	.5	A	F		B-E
	.2	C	F		D-E
	.1	A	F		B-C

[illegible]



DISCRIMINATOR		ENGINEER		DATE		APP	
SCHEMATIC		WORK SHEET		BY		REV.	
-FOSS-		PARTS LIST		REV.		REV.	
(PART OF RECEIVER)		ZONE		REV.		REV.	
UNIT NO. 12205		NO. REQD.		REV.		REV.	
SCALE		SCALE		REV.		REV.	
DRAWN BY: R. D. 3/1/72		CHECKED BY: R. D. 3/1/72		REV.		REV.	
UNIT NO. 12205		NO. REQD.		REV.		REV.	
SCALE		SCALE		REV.		REV.	
DRAWN BY: R. D. 3/1/72		CHECKED BY: R. D. 3/1/72		REV.		REV.	



INSPECTION REQ'D		REVISION		DATE		AP	
MARKED 0		TOTAL		BY		REV.	
UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED		WORK SHEET		DATE		REV.	
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES		PARTS LIST		DATE		REV.	
2. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS		ITEM		ZONE		REV.	
3. DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET AND INCHES		NO. REQ'D		SCALE		REV.	
4. DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS		SCALE		REV.		REV.	
5. DIMENSIONS ARE IN CENTIMETERS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
6. DIMENSIONS ARE IN DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
7. DIMENSIONS ARE IN THIRDS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
8. DIMENSIONS ARE IN FOURTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
9. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TENTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
10. DIMENSIONS ARE IN HUNDRETHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
11. DIMENSIONS ARE IN THOUSANDTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
12. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
13. DIMENSIONS ARE IN BILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
14. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
15. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
16. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
17. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
18. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
19. DIMENSIONS ARE IN DECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
20. DIMENSIONS ARE IN UNDECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
21. DIMENSIONS ARE IN DUODECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
22. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TREDECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
23. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRDECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
24. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTADECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
25. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXDECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
26. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTDECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
27. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTADECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
28. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONDECILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
29. DIMENSIONS ARE IN VIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
30. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
31. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
32. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
33. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
34. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
35. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
36. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
37. DIMENSIONS ARE IN VIGINTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
38. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRIGINTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
39. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRIGINTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
40. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTIGINTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
41. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXIGINTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
42. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTIGINTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
43. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTIGINTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
44. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONIGINTIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
45. DIMENSIONS ARE IN VIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
46. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
47. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
48. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
49. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
50. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
51. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
52. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
53. DIMENSIONS ARE IN VIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
54. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
55. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
56. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
57. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
58. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
59. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
60. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
61. DIMENSIONS ARE IN VIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
62. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
63. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
64. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
65. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
66. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
67. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
68. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
69. DIMENSIONS ARE IN VIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
70. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
71. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
72. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
73. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
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75. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
76. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
77. DIMENSIONS ARE IN VIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
78. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
79. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
80. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
81. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
82. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
83. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
84. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
85. DIMENSIONS ARE IN VIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
86. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
87. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
88. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
89. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
90. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
91. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
92. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
93. DIMENSIONS ARE IN VIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
94. DIMENSIONS ARE IN TRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
95. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUADRIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
96. DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUINTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
97. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEXIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
98. DIMENSIONS ARE IN SEPTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
99. DIMENSIONS ARE IN OCTIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	
100. DIMENSIONS ARE IN NONIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTIVIGINTILLIONTHS DECIMALS		REV.		REV.		REV.	



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